



USE OF TOBACCO AMONG ADOLESCENT? A REVIEW BASED ON AVAILABLE LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: In 2004 World health organization, projected (58.8) million deaths globally, out of which (5.4) million were Tobacco - attributed; (4.9) million in 2007 whereas 70% of this in 2002 in developing countries like India only. GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS 2006) reported a prevalence of 13.7 % of tobacco user among school going youth of age group in between 13 to 15 yrs. whereas, in (GYTS 2009), the prevalence these consumptions were 14.6% among youths of 13–15 years. A recent survey conducted in LUCKNOW, by the Union Ministry of Health And Family Welfare, emphasized a 7% rise in the prevalence of male Tobacco use in Uttar Pradesh, on the basis of which health survey committee confirmed that 13% of the U.P population are smokers. **METHODS:** An electronic search of 50 published articles were started on PubMed, EBSCO, BMC Public Health, Sage journal. Out of which 38 articles were removed and 12 full text articles were selected on the bases of inclusive criteria of narrative review. **RESULT:** All these studies were successful in exploring adolescent's awareness of substances and associated harm to health from their use of tobacco. "65% of all men use some different forms of tobacco 35% use tobacco by smoking, were 22% use tobacco by smokeless tobacco and 8% both. The age of participants ranged from 12 to 18 years old. Participants were school students. Most important factors seem to be peer influence, parental attitudes, easy access to tobacco and symptoms of dependence. **CONCLUSION:** Based on all these studies which included in this narrative review, the people who uses tobacco facing major challenges in their entire life. Hence, findings suggests that multifactorial prevention programs that address social norms, gender role, image religion, family, school and incorporated drug policy would be more effective and would have better protective outcomes.

KEY WORDS: "Tobacco, Adolescents".

1. INTRODUCTION:

Tobacco is the leaf of a plant found commonly in Asia and Brazil. It is usually used in its dry form. Regular use of tobacco not only affects the dental health, but also the rest of the body. Tobacco in different forms is used by people all over the world. Consumption of tobacco is a complex, multidimensional problem faced by the country. The production, sale, and use of chewed and smoke form of tobacco in India have increased, particularly during the past two to three decades. There is no stigma but in fact positive sanction for the use of chewed tobacco. It is popular among men and women and even used by children.

Tobacco use is a leading cause of the preventable deaths and diseases, worldwide. According to worldwide tobacco use is claiming the lives of nearly 6 million people a year worldwide, including more than 600,000 nonsmokers who die from exposure to tobacco smoke. The first tobacco manufacture in India Gujrat of Sixteenth Century, Tobacco manufacture can scarcely have started in India during Akbar's Regin. Gujarat, UP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, over 90% of the total Tobacco production in the country.

Tobacco use among adolescents in India is a matter of concern. The Global Youth Tobacco survey (GYTS 2006) reported a prevalence of 13.7 % of ever use of tobacco among school going youth in the age of 13 to 15 yrs. And, Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS 2009), the prevalence of consumption of, Tobacco and smoking was reported to be 14.6% and 12.5%, respectively, among the 13–15 year age groups.

LUCKNOW: In a recent survey conducted by the union ministry of health and family welfare, it was found that there has been a 7% rise in the prevalence of male Tobacco in Uttar Pradesh. The health survey also confirmed that 13% of the UP population are a smoker with most of them located in Sitapur district where every third man is a smoker. While in chewing tobacco, Banda is the leader where around 67 % men consume Tobacco, In addition, the aim, scope and need of the study, Assessing participants' awareness of types of available substance in their community, route of administration, means of obtaining substance and consequences of their use on health. Exploring their views on factors related to substance use among adolescent. Recommending effective prevention strategies targeting adolescents in schools and communities.

Aim: The aim of this review is to identify how, where, when use of tobacco among adolescent.

OBJECTIVES: To explore the use of Tobacco among adolescent.

2. MATERIAL METHODS:

2.1. Search Strategy methods:

An electronic search of articles published in various journals publication period of 2002 – 2016 was conducted. The papers which were in the English language only. The database search done was PubMed, EBSCO, BMC Public Health, Sage

journal. Articles containing following key search terms were retrieved.

2.1.1 Types of Interventions:

- Tobacco, Adolescents, Smoking, Health literacy, Health Promotion, Tobacco Packaging, Health Warnings, Hookah, Narghile, Shisha, Water Pipe, Substance use, Alcohol, Drugs, Perceptions, Floating population.

2.1.2 Types of Studies:

- Qualitative Descriptive Study, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Snowballing Technique, Conventional Content Analysis, Phenomenological Study, Qualitative Content Analysis of the Interviews, Purposive Sampling, Non-probability purposive sampling.

2.1.3 Type of Participants:

- Tobacco consumption among adolescent, female non-smokers and occasional, Early school leavers.

2.1.4 Settings:

- Schools, college, Informal community venues, residing, drivers.

2.1.5 Outcomes:

- Decrease the prevalence rate of tobacco consumption among adolescent.

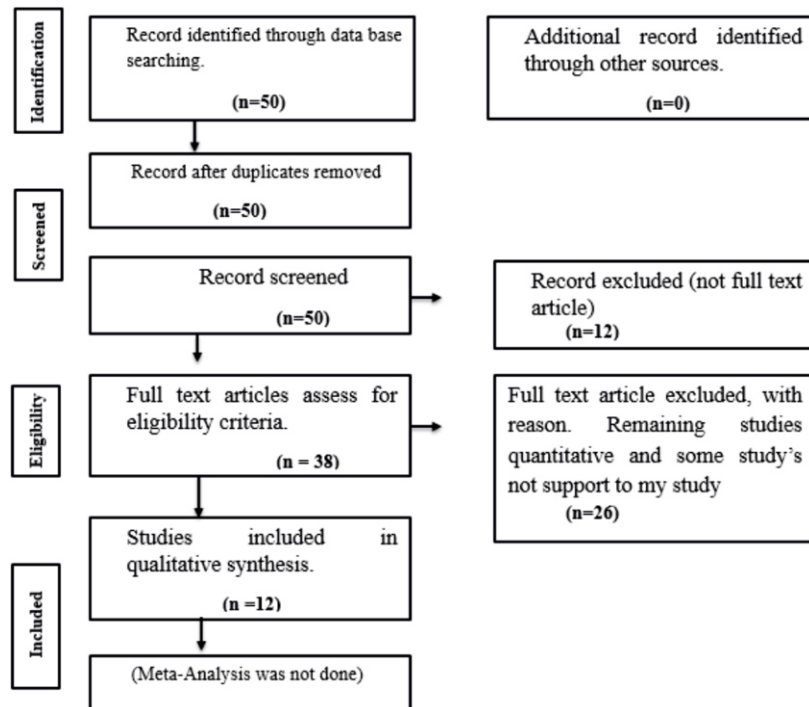
2.1.6 Delivery of Interventions

This narrative review was intended to explore the use of tobacco among adolescent. The initial workout starts with the qualitative research review literature. The qualitative studies are suitable to explore feelings, thought, beliefs, idea perceived and provide life experience. A literature review was searched from the database search done was PubMed, EBSCO, BMC Public Health, Sage journal, using key words such as tobacco and adolescent. These studies are focusing from 2002-2016. Around 50 articles are investigating the use of tobacco among adolescent, from which 12 article excluded (not full text article), again 26 Full text article excluded, with reason. Remaining studies quantitative and some study's not support to my study, so around 50 article, Out of which 38 articles were removed and 12 full text articles were selected on the bases of inclusive criteria of narrative review.

All studies collected the data through the in-depth interview or semi-structured interviews either face to face interviews with used a audio tape recorder. In conducting the interviews they are using the open ended questionnaires. The duration of the interviews, mostly taken 5 to 20 minutes of each member, each study. The majority of studies conducted the interviews with the maintenance of confidentiality and privacy. Non-probability purposive sampling techniques are used in most of the studies. After data collection, most of the study's data should be analyzed by the thematic analysis. All the studies were ethically approved.

3. RESULTS:

3.1. PRISMA FLOW CHART



3.2. Table no.1: Data Extraction table

S. No	Problem Statement/ Author	Objective	Place Of Research & Year	Variables	Tools	Time Duration	Outcomes	Remark
1.	"Adolescents' perception of substance use And factors influencing its use: a qualitative Study in Abu Dhabi" <i>Layla Alhyas. et al.</i>	To gain a deeper Understanding of the attitudes and perceptions of adolescents In the United Arab Emirates regarding substance.	Abu Dhabi, UAE 2015	Perception of substance use And factors influencing its use:	Focus groups	10 to 15 min.	Perception of the substance use associated a harm and factors.	study was successful the exploring of adolescents and Awareness about substances, associated harm to Health.
2.	"A qualitative study of smoking behavior among The floating population in Shanghai, China" <i>Ji-Wei Wang, et al.</i>	-A study of smoking behavior among The floating population.	Shanghai, China 2014	Study of smoking behavior among The floating population	Focus groups	10 to 15 min.	behavior of Smoking among floating population	This study is a Smoking cessation behavior of male floating population of China's would need to incorporate Comprehensive information and education about why smoking is dangerous.
3.	"The Role of Family on Hookah Smoking Initiation in Women: A Qualitative Study" <i>Azam Baheiraei, Shirin Shahbazi Sighaldehy,</i>	-A Family on Hookah Smoking Initiation in Women.	Tehran, Iran 2015	Hookah Smoking Initiation in Women	Interview	10 min. Each member.	Hookah Smoking Family on Initiation in Women	Prevention of tobacco use and Interventions should be focused on targeting the family.
4.	"Motivations for tobacco consumption among adolescents in an urban high school" <i>Pérez-Milena A, et al.</i>	-To determine the motivations (attitudes, beliefs and experiences) for tobacco consumption among adolescents.	Saudi Arabia 2011	Tobacco consumption among adolescents	Discussion	5 to 10 min.	Motivations for tobacco consumption among adolescents	This study is most important factors seem to be easy available, same age group, religion and parental attitudes, to tobacco and symptoms of dependence.
5.	"An exploratory study of the perceived impact of raising"	-To explore the perceived impact among a group.	Scotland, 2009	Perceived impact of Cigarette purchase on young	Qualitative interviews	15 min. For each member.	Perceived the impact of raising the age	The study was an exploratory about the extent and nature of the impact of
S. No	Problem Statement/ Author	Objective	Place Of Research & Year	Variables	Tools	Time Duration	Outcomes	Remark
	"age of cigarette purchase on young smokers in Scotland" <i>Borland T, et al.</i>	-Scottish 16- and 17-year-old school leavers of the recent increase in age of sale of cigarettes.		smokers in Scotland			cigarette purchase on young smokers	raising the age of sale on young smokers' access cigarettes to ability to purchase

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6.	“Reconsidering stress and smoking: a qualitative study among College students” <i>Mark Nichter, Mimi Nichter,</i>	-To explore patterns of tobacco uptake stress and trajectories of use.	US, 2007	Reconsidering stress and smoking	Semi structured interviews	15 to 20 min.	-students of highlights multiple responses functions Served by smoking,	When is a feeling stressed than used to smoking and get a relax, serves as an the idiom of distress as well as an opportunity to bond socially with Another.
7.	“Tobacco and alcohol consumption among health sciences students in Cuba and Mexico” <i>Fabelo JR, Iglesias S,</i>	-Identify prevalence of tobacco and alcohol use in health sciences students in Mexico and Cuba.	Cuba and Mexico, 2013	Alcohol consumption among health sciences students	Anonymous self-administered questionnaire	10 to 15 min.	Tobacco and alcohol consumption among health sciences students	use in Mexican students, was seventy percent classified as at-risk users in Mexican students of Prevalence alcohol and seventy four percent, Prevalence of alcohol use in Cuban students was with three and half percent classified as at risk.
8.	“Asthma, tobacco smoke and the indoor environment: a qualitative study of sheltered homeless families” <i>Buu MC, et al.</i>	-Asthma is common in homeless children with an incidence of 28-40%.	USA, 2014	Tobacco smoke and the indoor environment	Focus groups	15 to 20 min. Each member	Favored the staff smoking ban on the shelter property	Make a one Policies to reduce the environmental exposures, like ban smoking,
9.	“Factors attributing to initiation of tobacco use in adolescent students” <i>Ravishankar T L, Nagarajappa R.</i>	-To identify the prominent factors leading to initiation of tobacco use among adolescents of Moradabad.	Moradabad, (UP) India, 2009	Tobacco use in adolescent students	Structured questionnaires	05 to 10 min. Each member	By the use of tobacco parents is influence adolescents and they perceived positive behavior about tobacco.	Parental counseling, School based educational programs, to regulate the influence use tobacco on their children and these programs to protect adolescents from being exposed to others of tobacco use.
S. No	Problem Statement/Author	Objective	Place Of Research & Year	Variables	Tools	Time Duration	Outcomes	Remark
10.	“Adolescent girls and young adult women's perceptions of super-slims cigarette packaging: a qualitative study” <i>Ford A, Moodie C</i>	-To explore perceptions of super-slims packaging, including compact 'lipstick' packs.	Scotland, UK, 2016	Adult women's perceptions of super-slims cigarette packaging	Focus groups	10 to 15 min.	Found that increase appeal of super slim cigarette to mislead with level of harm,	-This study provide ban 'lipstick'-style, cigarette packs and it's a Warnings in the EU
11.	“Smoking Initiation and Continuation A Qualitative Study among Bruneian Male Adolescents” <i>Talip T, Kifli N,</i>	-A study on smoking initiation and continuation among adolescent male.	Brunei Darussalam, 2016	Perception of substance use And factors influencing its use:	Focus groups	10 to 15 min. Each member	Recommended that prevention of the future activities should be embedded in a comprehensive approach, stakeholders involving all within a community	The study three themes identified under the core construct of 1- overt pressure from peers, 2- factors influencing smoking initiation, family as teachers and 3-perceived smoking has many advantages
12.	“Determinants of tobacco-related health literacy: A qualitative study with early adolescents” <i>Parisod H, Axelin A</i>	-To Determinants of tobacco-related health literacy.	South of Finland, 2016	Determinants of tobacco-related health literacy	Focus groups bghh	10 to 15 min.	Adolescent-oriented and determinants of insight on the health literacy. According to findings based	The study was determinants that influence on health literacy have a separate early adolescents' and descriptions according to recognized based

3.3. Summary of findings:

The available literature refined to get 12 qualitative article.

Out of 12 articles, 6 articles are supported Comprehensive education and information about why smoking is dangerous and the benefits of stopping tobacco use, focused on targeting the family to prevention and interventions should be as well. Most important factors seem to be, parental attitudes, peer influence, easy access to tobacco and symptoms of dependence.

Other 6 articles were successful in exploring adolescent's awareness of substances and associated harm to health from their use of tobacco in any form.

3. DISCUSSION:-

This narrative review of the literatures observed that student who are using a tobacco in different forms like smokeless form of tobacco and smoking forms of tobacco is used by people. All over the world consumption of tobacco is a complex multidimensional problem faced by the country. According to Global Adult

Tobacco Survey (GATS) survey, 56% males consume Tobacco in Uttar Pradesh and 34 % men chew Tobacco in different forms like plain Tobacco, khaini, gutkha, pan masala while 22 % use cigarettes, hookah, chilam and bidis. Most people start smoking when they are in their teens and are addicted by the time they reach adulthood. Some have tried to quit but have returned to cigarettes because smoking is such a strong addiction. It is a habit that is very difficult to break.

The results of this narrative review are some parts are similar to one of the other review i.e. “association between smokeless tobacco use and pancreatic adenocarcinoma” Possible risk factor for developing pancreatic adenocarcinoma by the Smokeless tobacco. Is there an association between smokeless tobacco use and pancreatic adenocarcinoma diagnosis? A review of literature” (D Matthew. Burkey, Shari Feirman et, al 2014). This systematic review observed that. Based on this review, found that the evidence for an association between smokeless tobacco use and pancreatic adenocarcinoma is inconclusive. Association between smokeless tobacco use and pancreatic adenocarcinoma,

were not able to analyze the results in a way that may have produced a more definitive picture of the

Future studies would get the benefit from more detailed assessments of smokeless tobacco exposure like frequency, intensity, and timing in relationship to pancreatic adenocarcinoma diagnosis, given strong confounding effect in the relationship between smokeless tobacco use and pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Understanding the health effects of smokeless tobacco will help determine how it should be regulated, and how governments should respond to the increase in smokeless tobacco use.

4.1 Importance in Education:-

Based on all these studies which included in this narrative review, the people who uses tobacco facing major challenges in their entire life. Hence, findings suggests that multifactorial prevention programs that address social norms, image religion, school and gender role family incorporated drug policy would be more effective and would have better protective outcomes. Educate the adolescent about use of tobacco complication, suggestion to quit as soon as possible and safe life.

4.2 Future Significance:-

How to Peer group influences on adolescent smoking, there are some theoretical explanations for how social influence works? To what extent does peer smoking predict adolescent smoking? Are adolescents influenced by their friends (socialization) or do adolescents select friends with similar interests (selection) with respect to smoking? Are close friends, best friends, or crowd affiliations more important? Do positive parenting behaviors buffer the effects of peer influence?

4.3 Limitations:-

This study had certain limitations too. This literature review was limited to –

- Only five databases were used to carry out this literature review.
- The search that was carried out within a publication period of 2002 – 2016.
- The papers which were in the English language only.
- Articles included were required to be free and in full text.

CONCLUSION

Use of tobacco is prevalent in adolescent. The factors contributing to the use of tobacco are easy availability, peer influence and after the use of tobacco they are feeling relax.

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